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The latter objection does not apply, however, to the case of a telescope with object-glass prism, where a great linear extent of spectrum is obtained with small angular field. It is for instruments of this class that the method is intended, and it seems to promise well. Possibly the range of spectrum could be advantageously increased by the use of orthochromatic plates, which, largely on account of the compression in the lower part of the prismatic spectrum, have an actinic value in the region of $\lambda 550$ not greatly inferior to that near $H\epsilon$. It is true that few spectra have strong lines in this region. Various advantages and disadvantages attending the use of such plates will readily occur to the observer acquainted with their peculiarities, and actual trial would probably be necessary to determine on which side the balance lies.

J. E. K.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

SECTION OF ZOÖLOGY.

By reason of the absence of both the Vice-President and the Secretary-elect, the work of the section was somewhat delayed and embarrassed. Mr. L. O. Howard, of Washington, D. C., was nominated by the Council for Vice-President and was duly elected by the Association. Following the work of the general session, Section F. proceeded to complete its organization. Chas. W. Hargitt, of Syracuse, N. Y., was elected Secretary. Chas. S. Minot, of Boston, Mass., was elected Councillor, and George Dimmock was elected as a member of the nominating committee.

The following papers were read on Friday: *The Evolution of the Insect Mouth-parts.* By PROF. JOHN B. SMITH, Rutgers College.

Beginning with the typical mandibulate mouth the author undertook to show the the gradual modification of these parts in the structure of the mouths of all insects,

and further to show that there is no well-defined basis for the distinction of insects into mandibulate and haustelate groups. The paper was a very elaborate discussion of the subject and was listened to with the closest attention. It was illustrated by a series of lantern transparencies prepared by the author or under his direction.

Following this a paper was read by Mr. C. L. Marlatt, of Washington, D. C., on the Mouth-parts of Insects with Special Reference to the Diptera and Hemiptera.

In this paper the author sought to maintain the usually accepted view. It was illustrated by a series of charts and drawings and was a valuable contribution to the subject. Following this there was an animated discussion in which several entomologists participated.

The next paper on the program was by Prof. Chas. S. Minot on the 'Olfactory Lobes.' The paper was a noteworthy contribution to the subject.

Another important contribution to morphology was a paper on the 'Visceral Anatomy of the Lacertile,' by Prof. E. D. Cope.

On Monday morning occurred the joint session of sections F. and G., at which the following papers were presented:

The Distinction Between Animals and Plants.

By PROF. J. C. ARTHUR.

Variation After Birth. By PROF. L. H. BAILEY. Read by title.

Rejuvenation and Heredity. By PROF. CHAS. S. MINOT.

This paper was a noteworthy contribution to the subject of heredity, and was distinguished by its very forcible antagonism of the views of Weismann and his school.

The following papers were presented at subsequent sessions:

Stemulus as an Ordinal Type. By O. F. COOK.

From abundant material collected by Mr. Cook in Siberia, a more extended examination has been made possible and

characters discovered which he claims justify the recognition of *Stemiulus* as an Ordinal Type.

Characters which are Useful in Describing Larvæ of Sphingidæ. By GEO. DIMMOCK.

In this paper the author emphasizes the importance of measuring and describing the head, noting the granulations and rugosities of the surface of the Larvæ, and the structure and coloration of the stigmata.

The Affinities of the Pythonomorph Reptiles.

By E. D. COPE.

This paper was discussed in Prof. Cope's usually lucid style, and was illustrated by blackboard sketches.

Temperature Variations of Cattle Observed During Extended Periods of Time, with Reference to the Tuberculosis Test. By JULIUS NELSON.

In this paper the author discussed an extended series of experiments made upon a herd of twenty-eight cattle upon the farm of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. A graphic representation of the experiments was made by means of carefully executed charts. Very important results were indicated which give promise of great value.

*On the Girdling of Elm Twigs by the Larvæ of *Orgyia leucostigma*, and its results.* By J. A. LINTNER.

Notes upon the Eupaguridæ. By CHAS W. HARGITT.

This paper reviews characteristic morphological and physiological traits of the family and discusses their bearing on the subject of heredity.

On a Revision of the North American Craspedosomatidæ. By O. F. COOK.

A New Character in the Colobognatha, with Drawings of Siphonotus. By O. F. COOK.

A New Wheel for Color Mixing in Tests for Color Vision. By J. H. PILLSBURY.

Some Further Results of Investigation of Areas of Color Vision in the Human Retina. By J. H. PILLSBURY.

*A Study of *Panorpa* and *Bittacus*.* By E. P. FELT.

The following resolutions relative to the proposed International Bibliographical Bureau were adopted :

WHEREAS, The date of publication is a question of fact to be determined by investigation and not by arbitrary ruling, and

WHEREAS, In the world at large the date of publications of books is the date at which they are printed, and

WHEREAS, The adoption of any other date would have no practical effect for this reason, and for the following reasons, viz.:

First, The majority of publications are not distributed but sold;

Second, The distribution when it occurs may be rendered ineffective by accidents such as fires, loss by mail, etc.;

Third, Distribution by individuals may be delayed or prevented by absence from home, sickness or death;

Fourth, Distribution by governments is often delayed for routine reasons;

Fifth, The actual date of mailing will often be impossible to ascertain with certainty owing to lack of record or irregularity in the period of transmission, and

WHEREAS, The determination of the date of printing will be generally found in the records of the printing office and can be established by the testimony of several disinterested persons, while the time of mailing will be known generally by but one person, therefore

Be it Resolved: First, that the Zoölogical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science recommends that the date of the completion of printing of a single issue be regarded as the date of publication; and

Second, that the Section recommends that such date be printed on the last signature of all publications, whether books, periodicals or separates.

Resolved further: 1, That the Section of

Zoölogy is impressed with the desirability of introducing the custom of placing all publications on record at some central agency together with the date of publication;

2, That a committee be appointed to obtain the approval of these resolutions by publishing societies at home and abroad;

3, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Zoölogical Society of London, the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association Francaise, the Soc. Zoöl. de France, der Versammlung der Naturforscher und Aerzte, and the International Congress of Zoölogists.

The following committee was appointed: S. A. Forbes, Champaign, Ill.; E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis.; W. A. Locy, Lake Forest, Ill.; Geo. Dimmock, Canoble Lake, N. H.

Following were elected officers of the Section for coming year: Vice-President, Theodore Gill, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, D. S. Kellicott, Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES W. HARGITT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

THE INDEXING OF CHEMICAL LITERATURE.

THE committee on indexing chemical literature, consisting of H. Carrington Bolton, chairman, F. W. Clarke, Albert R. Leeds, Alexis A. Julien, John W. Langley, Albert B. Prescott, Alfred Tuckerman, presented to the Chemical Section of the A. A. A. S. its thirteenth annual report, which is as follows:

During the twelve months which have elapsed since the last report the following bibliographies have been printed:

1. Indexes to the Literature of Cerium and Lanthanum. By W. H. Magee. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, No. 971. Washington, 1895. 43 pp. 8vo.

2. Index to the Literature of Didymium, 1842-1893. By A. C. Langmuir. Smith-

sonian Miscellaneous Collection, No. 972. Washington, 1895. 20 pp. 8vo.

These bibliographies of three associated metals fill an important gap in chemical literature. That by Dr. Langmuir is reprinted from the School of Mines Quarterly (Vol. XV.), at the request of your Committee. Both indexes are arranged chronologically and provided with author-indexes.

3. Bibliography of Aceto Acetic Ester. By Paul H. Seymour. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, No. 970. Washington, 1894. 148 pp. 8vo.

This bibliography was compiled by the author under the direction of Prof. Albert B. Prescott. and by him submitted to the Committee who recommended its publication August 22, 1892. It consists of a series of carefully prepared, critical abstracts of original papers arranged chronologically with author- and subject-indexes.

After issuing the twelfth annual report the attention of the Committee was directed to two contributions to the bibliography of chemical and pharmaceutical periodicals by Dr. Friedrich Hoffmann, editor of *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, viz.:

4. Die Deutsch-sprachlichen pharmaceutischen Zeitschriften. Pharm. Rundschau, New York, Vol. XII., pp. 7-10 (Jan., 1894) and p. 28 (Feb., '94).

5. English-sprachliche pharmaceutische, chemische und botanische Zeitschriften Nord-Amerika's. Pharm. Rundschau, New York, Vol. XII., pp. 131-136 (June, 1894).

Several chemists have made reports of progress.

Prof. Henry Trimble, of Philadelphia, states he continues to collect references to the literature of the Tannins with the expectation of further publication at no very distant date.

Prof. Arthur M. Comey reports that his Dictionary of Solubilities, Vol. I., is nearly all in type, and should appear early in the autumn.